

MN Guidance on Meth Lab Cleanup
<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/meth/lab/guidance0407.pdf>

- Does not use a “standard” level for meth cleanup
- Relies on a remediation process rather than achievement of a number that is not science-based.
- Reasons:
 - There is no solid research available on:
 - Impact of human health from exposures within a meth-contaminated structure
 - Absorption of skin or distribution of meth throughout the body.
 - Levels in meth in air of former meth labs that may be harmful
 - An established safe level for meth in the environment.
 - A zero meth level will provide the lowest risk to occupants of a former meth lab.
 - Research has shown that sampling for meth is not a reliable measure of the entire volume of meth in a structure.
- This process reduces risk by reducing exposure to contamination through a combination of disposal, remediation, and encapsulation activities.
- Does not want to set a standard that is unachievable or will cost a lot to achieve without knowing the benefits
- This remediation process allows the local authority to:
 - Allow cleaning and salvage of items and materials that will not be readily available to children and that would otherwise have to be discarded
 - Distinguish between heavily-contaminated smoke labs or those that have been peripherally contaminated or just used for smoking
 - Allow for differences in the use of structure
 - Allow other special circumstances in the limit of practice.
- Gives guidance on what to keep, what to throw out, and the ways to go about it. A lot of it is recommended, some of it is mandatory. It all depends on the use of the item, the amount of contamination, etc.
- Ohio follows the Minnesota guidelines.